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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

ADVISORY ACTION

Response to Argument

Applicant, on page 7 of the remark, argues that Carter et al. thus fails to disclose or suggest that the intended recipients of the information exchange must also be a "subscriber." The intended recipients have no control over whether or not to participate in the information exchange. Accordingly, claims 21 and 37 are distinguishable over Carter et al. However, the Examiner disagrees.

Firstly, Carter discloses in paragraph 26 and 36 that that network 100 comprises clients 108, 110, 112 and 114 are connected to network 102. These clients (subscribers) 108, 110 and 112 may be, for example, personal computers or network computers. Client 114 may be a cellular phone with an integrated browser to access the network or any wireless data communications system. The network 100 also may be implemented as a number of different types of networks, such as for example, an intranet, a local area network (LAN), or a wide area network (WAN). FIG. 1 is intended as an example, and not as an architectural limitation for the present invention. It should be noted that the subscribers 108, 110, 112 and 114 should exchange their subscriber identities or currently location with the network 100 in order to accessing or retrieve information from the network 100. Additionally, Carter discloses in paragraph 50 to 54 that in order to retrieve a location-based email message, the subscribers' device include have an embedded GPS receiver. The GPS receiver receives signals from three different GPS satellites to compute its own longitudinal, latitudinal and altitudinal position. Once the position or the location of the GPS receiver is computed, it may then be passed (exchange) to the clearinghouses along with the customer's request for messages. If there are messages sent to the physical

location and the customer is within the range specified, the messages are then forwarded to the customer. So that the subscribers device should exchange information with the network in order to receive the location-based email message.

Secondly, in response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., the intended recipients have no control over whether or not to participate in the information exchange) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Applicant, on page 7 of the remark, argues that nothing in Carter et al. discloses or suggests setting of a geographical range so that it corresponds to the size of a radio cell. The mere fact that a particular range of three miles could possibly correspond to a radio cell size range still does not link the particular range to a radio cell size range, as called for in claims 21 and 37. However, the Examiner respectfully disagrees.

As mentioned above, the network 100 also may be implemented as a number of different types of networks, such as for example, an intranet, a local area network (LAN), or a wide area network (WAN). FIG. 1 is intended as an example, and not as an architectural limitation for the present invention. It should be noted that local area network (LAN) includes an access point which covers a small size of a cell and a wide area network (WAN) includes a base station which covers a large size of a cell. Furthermore, Carter discloses a method of retrieving a location-based email message in the network 100 based upon e-mail addresses, street addresses and physical locations (see paragraph 37 to 39). Therefore, subscribe is able to retrieve a location-

based email message as long as the subscriber's physical locations is within the range of the

network 100. However, the claim language does not limit or restrict that the range of a cell

(network). Therefore, the Examiner contends that Carter shows all limitations in the claims.